LOYAL LEGITIMISTS.

Great Rally Around the Bourbons' White Flag.

BIRTHDAY OF CHAMBORD.

Renewal of the Count's Promise to Raise the Standard of Monarchy.

"WHEN GOD'S HOUR STRIKES."

Nobles and Peasants Kneel Side by Side in the Village Church.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Paris, Sept. 29, 1879. The anniversary of the Comte de Chambord's birth, which took place at Paris, September 29, 1820, has been selected as the occasion of a great legitimist manifestation. Encouraged by the death of the Prince Imperial, and the momentary extinction of Bonapartist hopes, the leaders of the party resolved to celebrate the birthday of the "Child of Miracle," born as head of the elder branch of the Bourbons, of Prince Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, Duke de Berri, and of the Princess of the Two Sicilies, by banquets in twenty arrondissements of Paris, and also at Dijon, capital of the department of Côte d'Or, where the princes of Condé had their palace and the earlier of the Bourbon kings their castle; at Marseilles, which has never shown strong allegiance to the family; at Perpignan, in the Pyrénées Orientales; at Montauban, capital of the Tarn-et-Garonne, one of the first towns to embrace the Reformation, and consequently one of the most subject to royalist persecution; and at Chambord, a village near Blois, from whose castle, presented by Louis XV. to Marechal Saxe, and by Louis XVI. to the family of Polignac, the self-styled Henri V. took his best known name. Thus the legitimists are attempting to revive the new almost defunct royalism. The price of tickets to the banquets was fixed at five francs. By setting the price so low the leaders hoped to attract orators from the working classes and partisans from the disaffected of every stripe. They have assumed that there is an unusual number of persons discontented with the Republic, and no doubt a fair sprinkling of the

by addresses to Chambord, uniform in text, expressing devotion to the Count and his cause. and to be read at precisely the same hour at the banquets, by delegates named beforehand.

factions may be found; but their own adherents

are mostly all tradesmen, dependent on Legitim-

ist families for their livelihood. The menus of all

the banquets are precisely identical, having on

one side the subscriber's name, on the other a

photograph of Henry V. To avoid the possi-

bility of dissension or disturbance from such

troublesome Orleanists as M. Hervé, of the

Soleil, it was agreed that no speeches should be

delivered and that the toasts should be replaced

A STIRRING MANIFESTO. The address runs as follows :- "Monseigneur, brate the fête of our King. The same cry of fidelity and of hope escaped from our hearts on that occasion which escapes from them now, and you deigned to accept our homage with august kindness. To-day, Monseigneur, we meet again to celebrate the anniversary of your birth. We cannot forget at this hour that on September 29, 1820, Henri Diendonné, Duc de Bordeaux, was immediately selected Child of France and of the whole of Europe. Yet France is still without its king; and Europe is still without its France. We are not politicians. We are but toilers in a reasonable and a patriotic cause. Penetrated with the necessity of moral security we await our King-in order that he may extend over France and over us the protecting shelter of a sovereignty, as powerful as it will be legitimate.

having reproved those who have incessantly sought to take advantage of public prejudices. by having once more repeated that you would be in the midst of us when God's hour strikes (Quand sonnera l' heure de Dieu). You have said, "I will" (je le veux), and this phrase has kindled France. Monseigneur, the country is in distress. Confidence is departing and employment diminishing. In proportion as our burdens increase, we behold our most precious liberties vanishing. This is an outrage which revolts our dignity, our consciences and our honor as fathers of families. Nevertheless, in this daily strug gle we are sustained by the pioneer of the regal

PATIENTLY WAITING.

We therefore thank you, Monseigneur, for

beir of Saint Louis, for he will be the Grand Justicier of his people. We pray that God may listen to us, Monseigneur, and may at last re store to us that father, that King, who knows no enemies and has no other fortune to make than that of France. Our hearts, our arms are already his. Let him dispose of them as those of his best and most faithful subjects."

IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. The most notable of the Parisian banquets

were held in the Faubourg St. Germain, the Champs Elysées, the Palais Royal, the Marais, and at Montmartre, Belleville, Menilmontant, Passy and Charenton. Notwithstanding the prohibition there were personal toasts and speeches at all the celebrations. The Ferry Education bill was the principal theme of denunciation. The gatherings were of all classes. Workmen sat cheek by jowl with gentlemen of the oldest families. To the other banquets in the provinces, at Bordeaux, and Marseilles, at Perpignan, Potiers and the crops are good-

rest, crowds came from all parts of the country. At Chambord service was held at noon in the beautiful little village church, which was most tastefully and daintily decorated. After service the company proceeded to an immense tent, ornamented with blue and white banners, fringed with gold. The tables were laid for 1,200 guests. Nobles with twelve quarterings seated themselves among farmers and artisans. At the principal tables were Senator Barcagnon Due de Riviere, Senator Bourgeois, MM. Baudry and Dasson, Deputies from La Vendée, M. De Maille and other deputies, General Divay and Vicomte Dandigne. Marquis Degouville Sevillier proposed the health of the royal exile in a speech which created the wildest enthusiasm. But the speech of the day was delivered by M. Baragnon, a nervous and powerful orator. At four o'clock it was all over, and the Chambord fêles were things of the past.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

NARROWING THE BRITISH CIRCLE ABOUND CABUL-DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF GEOK-TEPE-GERMANY ON GOOD TERMS WITH THE VATICAN-GAMBETTA DEFINES HIS POSI-TION-FRENCH COTTON IN A DECLINE.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Sept. 30, 1879. Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott was to-day elected

Lord Mayor of London. The Libertá denies that Prince Jerome Napo eon's visit to King Humbert has an political

Temmt right meetings were held at Castlebar. Ennis and Tullow on Sunday calling for an abatement of rents. A despatch from Paris to the Daily Telegraph

says the transport Le Navarin, having 450 communists on board, has arrived at Brest. The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon in a leading editorial says:-"It has become apparent that serious trouble is brewing in Ireland in

consequence of the anti-rent and nationalist agi-The mass meeting summoned to assemble on Saturday in Hyde Park to denounce the inca-

pacity of the government and to demand an appeal to the country proved to be a failure. The ttendance was meagre and no prominent leaders were present. andard's Vienna despatch says it is now certain that Prince Gortschakoff will visit Berlin,

although the date is not yet fixed. The Prince acts on his own initiative in making this visit, the object of which is to consult Prince Bismarek on his recent journey to Vienna. TALLEGRAND'S GRAND NEPHEW DEAD. Paul Adalbert Rene de Talleyrand, grand

ephew of the celebrated Prince Talleyrand, and Count de Périgord, is dead at the age of sixty-eight years. He was born November 28. 1811, and was the second son of Augustin Marie Elie Charles de Talleyrand, Due de Périgord, ancient peer of France, general of the French army, grandee of Spain, an ardent partisan of the elder branch of the Bourbons and nephew of the great Talleyrand.

GAMBETTA'S POLICY. Special despatches from Paris report a con sation between M. Gambetta, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and the Spanish ex-Minister, Senor Carvajal. M. Gambetta, replying to a question, said he would not undertake the direction of affairs except in circumstances of which there was no prospect.

A despatch from Paris to the Times says:littee of the Rouen cotton factory overseers have addressed a letter to the president of the Tariff Committee urging him to expedite the committee's labors. They state that not one-quarter of their production finds a market, and the stock is increasing alarmingly. Pricet are so low that wages have fallen twenty-five per cent. Unless there is some change soon the ndustry will come to a complete standstill. GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

The Daily Standard's correspondent at Rome respecting his interviews with Prince Bismarck and the promises of the latter are considered as the Vatican as highly satisfactory."

THE BATTLE OF GEOK-TEPE

ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN PRINCE DOLGORONKI'S ADVANCE GUARD AND THE TEKKE-TURKOMANS-NEARLY TWO HUNDRED RUSSIANS KILLED.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1879.

The following despatch has been received from St. Petersburg, giving the Russian account of the battle at Geok-Tepe between the Russian expeditionary forces and the Tekke-Turco-

"Intelligence has been received from Beurms that during a reconnoissance near Geok-Tepe, on the 28th of August, the Russians encountered large masses of Tekke Turkomans, strongly entrenched, who made a desperate resistance. The Russians for six hours cannonaded a position occupied by 30,000 Tekke-Turkomans. In the evening the Russians btained possession of the outer entrenchments and at night the enemy fled, losing several ds. The Russians lost seven officers and 178 soldiers killed, and sixteen officers and 234 oldiers wounded."

This is the same battle which was reported in despatch from Sumla on the 23d inst. That despatch stated that the Russians were defeated, with the loss of 700 killed, and were falling back on Beurma.

CABLE NOTES.

The employées in the iron works at Jarrow have Mr. Dale, the arbitrator.

at Wigan, who have stood out against a five per cent reduction of their wages, will resume work in a few A meeting of eighty-four representatives of the Oldham cotton operatives resolved to ask the mas-

ters to reconsider their notice of a five per cent reduction in wages. Grimsby are on strike against a resolution of the

masters to extend the working hours from fifty-four to fifty-eight and a half weekly.

The committee of the Manchester shareholders of the Greet Western Railway, of Canada, have issued a circular stating that they are averse to the policy of the directors, and that they have determined to continue the agitation in the hope of ultimately effecting a cossation of competition between the

Circulars issued by several hop factors concur in since that of 1860. The blight is universal throughout Kent, Sussex, Worcester and Farnham. Modbrowers' hands, but there are few offering in the market. A considerable importation from America and the Continent is probable. The Continental

Arrest in England of William Ringgold Cooper.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CAREER

Dismissed from the United States Navy and Wanted in San Francisco.

A "FINE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN."

and the Capture Effected.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1879. A man who was arrested last week for forgery at Messrs. Glynn, Mills & Co.'s, bankers of this city, has just been identified as William Ringgold Cooper, an American by birth and education, formerly of the United States navy, but one of the most daring and successful forgers who ever operated. He was ensign on the staff of Admiral Lee, of the North Atlantic squadron, during the war, after which he was given duty in the Office of Detail, in the Navy Department. In Washington he forged the names of several paymasters to amount of several thousands of dollars. Though well known at Washington he went to the Fourth Auditor's office, coolly represented himself as paymaster at Batimore, got money; then went to the next office, represented himself as another paymaster, and secured a further sum. He was subsequently arrested. Cooper's friends represented that he died in prison, but in reality he went to San Francisco at the expiration of his term, where he became a stock broker, and committed tremendous forgeries a year or two ago, fied, and was never heard

COOPER'S CAREER IN LONDON.

Cooper's forgery on Messrs. Glynn, Mills & Co., of London, was for a sum of \$20,000. The cheek had been paid, and but for foolhardiness of the ferger, the signature being perfect, Cooper would have escaped. But when the detectives and the bankers thought he had flown he coolly walked into the lion's mouth-otherwise the banking house of Messrs. Glynn, Mills & Co .- where he had the audacity to keep an account, and demanded to know what was all this talk about a forged check. He was very indignant, but was nevertheless immediately arrested. This affair led further to his detection in another forgery perpetrated on the Bank of England in June last, for which he will be arraigned tomorrow, and to discovering the manner in which he has been living in England while perpetrating his forgeries. The detectives found that he had been residing at a beautiful country seat called East Lodge, at Hemmel Hampstead, Hertfordshire. There he had earried out life in a sumptuous fashion. He had six horses, a drag, carriages, traps, three liveried menials, a number of other servants such as any rich gentleman would desire to have. He followed the hounds and hunted and shot with the neighboring gentry; pious regularity; gave grand dinners and parties and donated liberally to the poor of the parish. He kept an account at the village banking house, he paid his bills promptly and his house was filled with valuable books and pictures, bric-a-brac, and was superbly furnished throughout. He was known and highly respected in the entire district.

BEHIND THE SCENES.

While playing the English gentleman at his country seat he paid frequent visits to London, where he went about in all sorts of strange disguises and forging the names of his neighbors down in Hertfordshire. The manner in which he imposed on astute bankers is well illustrated in the following story:-On the 28th of June a well appointed brougham was driven up to the Bank of England. A boy descended from the box seat and going up to the door of the carriage received from the gentleman inside a check and instructions to get the money for it inside. The check was drawn by J. Godwin for £400. The signature was perfect and unsuspected. The clerk sked the boy how he would have it. The boy answered "Gold!" As the bank never pays out large amounts in gold without explanation, the paying clerk asked the boy where Mr. Godwin was. The boy answered, "Outside." "Call him," said the elerk. The boy went and told the pseudo Godwin what the clerk had said. Cooper. who was disguised in bushy brown whiskers, refused to leave the carriage. The boy returned to the bank and told the clerk what the gentleman had said. The clerk becoming suspicious went to the front of the bank, but the brougham with Godwin had disappeared. The boy, being questioned, said that he had met the gentleman at the Cannon Street Hotel, that he had asked him to come in and brought him to the bank, where he had asked him to present the cheque.

HIS DISAPPEARANCE AND ARREST. At the Cannon Street Hotel Cooper had entered his name on the registry as Neville Hunter. After leaving the bank he bade his driver take him to the hotel, where he alighted. The driver then noticed that Cooper had a smooth face. The swindler got his luggage, drove to the Charing Cross station and dismissed the brougham. He was never heard of afterward till his arrest last week, when Detective Mitchell, one of the shrewdest officers of the London police, thinking that the Glynn forger might be the man wanted at the Bank of England, succeeded in establishing his identity.

HIS IDENTITY ESTABLISHED. In reading the accounts of Cooper's forgeries

in the London papers it occurred to Aloysius J. Kane, a well known American gentleman residing here, that the prisoner Cooper might be the same man he had met during and after the war, when Mr. Kane was also an ensign in the Navy, and who, he knew, had committed great forgeries. Mr. Kane was induced reluctantly to attempt the identification in the interest of the public, though he had not seen Cooper for fourteen years, and was never even on speaking terms with him. He went to Newgate to-day with Detective Mitchell. The Governor of the prison did not want Mr. Kane to try and identify the man, and did not indeed believe that he could under the circumstances, but ultimately decided to let him make the attempt. Fifty prisoners were turned into the yard. They How the Forgeries Were Committed filed past the grated door behind which Mr. Kane and the Governor were stationed. Man after man slouched by, yet not the right one, when, among the last few, came a thin, pale, clean shaven man, with black hair and dark, piereing eyes and of medium stature. "That's the man," ejaculated Kane. "Good heavens!" exclaimed the Governor, stamping his foot, "can you identify a man whom you never knew and have not seen for fourteen years?" Kane said "I do, positively." It was the right man.

WANTED IN LONDON.

Mr. Hoppin, Secretary of Legation, was applied to and promised to ask for Cooper's extradition if it is found that Cooper is wanted at San Francisco. But it is by no means likely that the prisoner will be given up till Messrs. Glynn, Mills & Co. have done with him. Cooper had, or till recently had, a large quantity of California bonds at Messrs. Glynn's, which were the proceeds of his exploits at San Francisco. To show the audacity of the man it should be added that Cooper opened an account at the Bank of England soon after the forgery committed in June last. Cooper is still ignorant that he has been identified and connected with the Bank of England forgeries. He stoutly maintains his in-

FORGERIES ON AMERICAN LETTERS OF CREDIT. Forgeries to the amount of from £10,000 to £15,000 on American letters of credit were recently committed, Messrs. Smith, Payne & Co. being the victims. The forgers got thousand pound Bank of England notes from Smith's, then went to the Bank of England, represented that they were going to South America and wanted gold. The bank people were bamboozled, and gave them gold and small notes. As soon as the forgery was discovered the bank stopped payment of the notes. The forgers changed the numbers and so passed them. No clew has been discovered to the forgers, and the bank is sensibly chagrined.

CAREER OF WILLIAM RINGGOLD COOPER-HIS AMERICAN RECORD OF CRIME IN WASHING-TON, NEW ORLEANS AND SAN PRANCISCO.

Cooper was born at Smyrna, Kent county, Del., where he remained with his family until old enough to seek employment at Philadelphia. He obtained a situation with his uncle, who owned a photographic establishment in that city. He was employed there until the breaking out of the war in 1861, and nothing detrimental to his character occurred during this time. On the outbreak of the war he (Cooper) enlisted in the navy, and was shipped on board the flagship Blackhawk, belonging to the Mississippi squadron. In a short time he was detailed as clerk to Rear Admiral Davis, comlife was uniformly good, so far at least as is known. On the termination of the war he turned to Philadelphia and eventually went to Washington, where he secured an appointment as clerk in the Navy Department at a sal-ary of \$1,400 per year. So far as is known it was during his connection with the Navy Department that he began his criminal career. Taking advantage of his knowledge of the working of the department, gained through his duties as a kind of entry clerk of the paymasters' requisitions, he forged a requisition purporting to come from Paymaster Spaiding for \$75,000 and another for \$100,000, in which he imitated the hand writing of Paymaster R. W. Allen, of the Norfolk Navy Yard. During the prosecution of his search for wealth by these means he had become engaged to the daughter of J. D. Defrees, the govern printer, and the marriage was to have taken place covered. The case against him, indeed, was not thoroughly made out until the eve of the marriage, which took place in Washington. The wedding party on the conclusion of the marriage ceremony started at once for Philadelphia, but the detectives were waiting for Cooper at a station a few miles out from that city, and arrested him on the train. The unfortunate bride was by telegraph. Cooper was raken to the Navy Yard n irons, and after a speedy trial was found emilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Moy mensing pententiary. There he served out the full term of his sentence, and in 1870 regained his freedom.

Arter his liberation he went to New Orleans, where he obtained employment as an agent for an insurance company. In this capacity he went to Colum-Miss., where he again entered on a course formed the acquaintance of the Rev. Joseph B. Cottrill, and professed to take a lively interest in announce his intention to study for holy orders. At this time there was residing at Colum bus a very estimable widow lady, Mrs. Green T. Hill, who was well known and respected great refinement and a prominent member of the advent, had lost a son, for whom she grieve much. She was a frequent visitor at the ho her pastor, Dr. Cottril, and under his roof she first made Cooper's acquaintance. He was a very plausible young man, apparently devoted to religious affairs, and soon won Mrs. Hill's confidence. Their intimacy eventually resulted in marriage on the 31st of August, 1871. They lived for some time apparently happy, but soon Cooper began to show his true character and rapidly squandered the property left his wife by her former husband. FROM HAD TO WORSE,

During this time he was in the habit of visiting that portion of the Bank of Commerce outside the counter allotted to customers. In this way bank's letter heads some envelopes. He then visited the Post Office, at which place he was well acquainted, and pushed the hands of the clock some twenty minutes ahead of the right time. Afterward, the Postmaster, not being up his mail to forward to the depot.

day's mail. The bank's letters were placed on a table to be forwarded by next mail. Cooper succeeded in purioining one of these letters which was addressed to the cashier of the Mobile Bank. Cooper hastened to a private room, read the contents and copied the letter, imi tating the handwriting of the Columbus Bank upon one of blank sheets he had previously stolen. forging the signature thereto he placed all the checks and bills contained in the original letter in this one which he had made. In addition to the contents of the original letter Cooper stated that the Bank of Columbus had on that day sold to a Mr. Sloan a sight draft on them-the Mobile Bank-for \$18,000. He then pro seeded to make this draft for \$18,000, forging the able to Sloan's order. The forced letters to the Mo it would be unnecessary to require identification in Mobile, but for safety and identification Sloan's ture was put upon one corner of the let-Cooper then replaced the letter on forwarded to Mobile. In the meantime Cooper pro-cured a horse and rode down thirteen miles to the main railroad leading to Mobile. Fortunately for him the train was some hours behind time. When it arrived he bought a ticket for Mobile, and on reaching that city found the bank closed. Next day he presented the forged draft. The bank officers paid him \$6,000 in coin, giving him New York drafts After they had remainder. After e bank officials this and telegraphed to Columbus to know if the draft were correct. The answer was that no such draft been drawn. Cooper was immediately sted, carried back to Columbus and committed by the magistrate for indictment by the Grand Jury. He persuaded his wife to stand by him her to sell her property in order to obtain batl. In this she succeeded and both left for New York, whence they satied for San Francisco, arriving in March, 1875.

Cooper saw an advertisement in a San Francisco paper for a warehouse clerk, and applied for the situation. He was employed by Mr. J. P. Treadwell at a salary or \$65 He remained in Mr. Treadwell's employ Mr. Frederick Elliott in the stock broking ness. This partnership lasted only one year, when Cooper began to speculate on his own accoun He had been perfectly straight with Mr. Treadwell ture. From time to time Cooper assisted his old employer and was very attentive to him well got well he resolved to visit New York, and the day before his departure Cooper visited him to see if he could assist him in any way. Treadwell had packed all his papers and valuables in a large tin box, and allowed Cooper to carry it to Sather & Co.'s bank and deposit it during his absence. It is believed that either during Cooper's connection with Treadwell or during hi visits he fitted a key to this box or that he stopped at some locksmith's and had it, and then abstracted Treadwell's bank books and a certificate of silver deposit of \$18,000. Then he relocked the box and ieposited it with Luther & Co. This was May 12, and Treadwell left for the East the next day. Treadwell had on deposit with Luther, \$70,000, and with the National Gold Bank and Trust Company, \$15,000. The former sum Cooper at once began to transfer to the Trust Com pany. The first check was presented to Luther & Co. May 18, and read, "Pay to exchange account or bearer \$5,200," and was signed J. P. Treadwell. On May 25 two checks were drawn and collected in for \$16,000, and on August 22 one for \$13,000 total passented, \$56,000. He also deposited the silver certificate for \$18,000 for collection and this led to the discovery of the for to San Prancisco, and in about a week after his return Cooper disappeared and succeeded in making

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

ROBERTS' MANIFESTO.

his way to England,

NOTICE TO THE APQUANS THAT THE AVENGING COLUMNS ARE ADVANCING-NON-COMBATANTS ORDERED TO WITHDRAW.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

London, Sept. 29, 1879. A despatch from Simla, published in the second edition of the Daily Telegraph, says:arrival in the British camp as an astute move on his part to foster the belief that he is innocent of complicity in the murder of the British Envoy at Cabul. On the other hand, high officials express confidence in his entire innocence. The advance of the British force continues. The Ameer accompanies the troops. It is expected that the column will arrive before Cabul on Wednesday next. Resistance is unlikely. Si Frederick Roberts has received instructions to issue a manifesto to the Afghan people that the British army advances on Cabul to avenge the treachery to the British Envoy in that city; that the peaceable inhabitants will not be molested. but if opposition is offered those persons with arms in their hands will be treated as enemies. Noncombatants, women and children, are advised to withdraw to a place of safety. The Viceroy of India telegraphs that the cholera is prevalent only on the route from Rawul Pindee to Jamrood, there have been a few cases of cholera at Ali Musiid, but that place and Lundi Khota are now quite free from the disease. As the troops advance beyond Jamrood they lose the cholera influence.

A despatch to the Times from Simla says :-"There is a very general distrust of the conduct of the Ameer during the Cabul outbreak, but as he has now come to our camp he has given a material guarantee for his future good behavior. The gates of Cabul are closed, apparently with a vague idea that the British were close at hand." The Times, in a leading article this morning, points to the fact that Daoud Shah being alive and at the British camp confirms the suspicions of the Ameer's insincerity, as he in a despatch to the Indian government at the time of the outbreak, stated that Daoud had been killed while endeavoring to quiet the

BOYD-HIGGINS.

SCULLERS' RACE OVER THE THAMES CHAMPION SHIP COURSE FOR FOUR HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING-BOYD AN EASY WINNER-A SUC-CESSFUL IMITATOR OF HANLAN'S STYLE,

> [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Sept. 29, 1879.

Robert Watson Boyd, of Middlesborough, and John Higgins, of Shadwell, rowed a scullers' race over the Thames championship course (from the Putney Aqueduct to the ship at Mort, lake) to-day, Boyd winning easily. This race excited a great deal of attention, as the men were old opponents and the stakes were £200 a side. The betting was 3 to 1 on Boyd before the race. From start to finish the contest was a repetition of the Hanlan-Elliott match, Boyd having the race in hand after the first hundred yards. He won as he liked by four lengths in 24m. 6s.

form. He has Hanlan's style to perfection which no other English oarsmen the many that has been praticing has yet succeeded in imitating to any satisfactory extent. Boyd has employed Bright, Hanlan's old trainer here, and in the race he used a boat built by the same makers that constructed the Canadian's shell in his race with Elliott on the Tyne.

HANLAN'S PUTURE ENGLISH ANTAGONIST.

Several knowing Americans who were present at the race to-day expressed it as their belief that Boyd will become Hanlan's future great antagonist on this side of the Atlantic, with the same advanteres in style. and with longer reach and more strength than Hanlan, they argue that Boyd must become a foeman worthy to measure blades with the Canadian. Higgins rowed a fine race, but a hopeless one from the beginning.

ELLIOTT NOT IMPROVING. Reports say that Elliott, ex-champion, is not improving much in his style of rowing.

ELLIOTT CHALLENGES BOYD.

The Sportsman announces that immediately after the Boyd-Higgins boat race yesterday Elliott enallenged Boyd to row for £200 a side. The offer was

BOYD'S BOAT.

Bell's Life, September 13. gives the following par-ticulars of Boyd's new boat:—"A new boat for his use in the forthcoming engagement was launched on Saturday afternoon (September 6), the yard of Messrs. Swaddle & Winsh ood, and was christened Albert Boyd, by Mr. Matthew Gillespie, of Gateshead. The dimensions are :- Length, 30 feet 9 inches; beam, 11 inches; height amidships, 5% inches; height at the stern 34 inches; and height at the stem, 2% inches, her weight being 31 lbs. She is built of Mexican cedar, and is fitted with the swinging rowlocks. The slider has a run of 19 inches—3 inches more than Hanlan so effectually used; but Boyd always fancied a long slide, and he certainly has got one now."

CUBA

DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF DEATHS-TROOPS MOVING EASTWARD.

HAVANA, Sept. 29, 1879. There were twenty-six deaths from yellow fever during the last week. The heavy decrease is owing to the troops having been sent eastward. The troops have always contributed to the greater part of the mortality list.

bath? Ordinary sonp, however, often impairs the matural whiteness of the skin and aggravates its irritations, Genen's Sozpon to the contrary, softens, whitens, soothes and purifies it. Sold everywhere.

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